

## California Condors in AZ/UT by Tag #

**As of 1/18/13: 77 free-flying wild condors in AZ/UT**

Birds currently in captivity or of unknown status in *italics*, breeding or formerly breeding birds & **wild-hatched birds** in **bold**.

Tag#	SB#	Age in 2012	Sex	Release/Fledge Year*	Comments
None	114	17	M	1997	
A4	334	8	M	2006	
A6	346	8	F	2005	
A9	349	8	M	2005	
C4	393	7	F	2009	
E3	423	6	M	2007	
F1	441	5	M	2007	
F3	453	5	F	2009	
H9	496	4	F	2011	
J1	521	3	F	2011	Being treated for Pb
J2	520	3	M	2010	
J3	523	3	M	2011	
J6	516	3	F	2011	
J4	541	3	F	2011	
J7	537	3	F	2010	Being treated for Pb
K6	586	2	M	2012	
L2	592	1	F	2012	
L3	593	1	F	2012	
L4	634	1	F	2011	
-7	287	10	M	2005	
-6	296	9	F	2004	
-3	293	9	M	2004	
-0	350	8	M		
01	601	1	M	2012	
02	302	9	F	2005	
03	203	13	M	2001	
1	610	1	F	2011	
4	234	12	M	2000	
5	553	2	M	2012	
9	409	6	F	2008	
10	210	13	F	2000	
13	413	6	M	2010	
16	316	9	F	2004	
22	122	17	M	2011	
23	123	17	M	1997	
26	126	17	F	1999	
28	528	3	F	2011	
30	530	3	M	2011	
33	133	16	F	1996	
35	435	5	M	2010	
37	337	8	M	2006	
41	241	11	F	2002	
42	342	8	M	2004	

[illegible]

**SB#** = Studbook number, sequential by hatch date. **Pb** = Lead ; \*most recent release year

## AZ/UT Wild-hatched Young Produced 2003-2012

(*Red* studbook #'s represent chicks that successfully fledged; *Bold Red* studbook #'s represent those chicks surviving at the time of this update; " ? " indicates unknown chick sex; *Purple* indicates breeder has died followed by year and cause of death).

Producing Pairs											
Male	Female	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
123	<b>127</b> ( <i>'09, Lead</i> )	<b>305M</b>		<b>392M</b>			<b>472F</b>				
114	<b>149</b> ( <i>'06, Lead</i> )		<b>342M</b>								
122	<b>119</b> ( <i>'06, Lead</i> )		<b>350M</b>								
114	126			<b>389F</b>		<b>459M</b>		<b>515?</b>	<b>558?</b>		659?
<b>134</b> ( <i>'08, Missing</i> )	<b>210</b>					<b>441M</b>					
187	133						<b>476M</b>			633?	660?
122	210							<b>527?</b>			
193 or 243	241									<b>610F</b>	
234	280									<b>634F</b>	
287	210										674?

## AZ/UT Wild Condor Lead Exposure

Number of condors in the wild, tested for lead exposure, showing evidence of exposure, extreme exposure, and those treated with chelation therapy (2007-2011). Because the season of greatest exposure occurs towards the end of each calendar year, the sampling seasons continue into the following calendar year and are therefore represented by values from the end of one calendar year and the beginning of the next.

<i>Level of Exposure</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>2007-8</i>	<i>2008-9</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
In Wild	61	68	72	74	71
Tested	59	58	61	68	62
Recent Exposure Likely <sup>2</sup> (>15µg/dl)	50	46	52	49	39
Extreme Exposure (>65µg/dl)	14	15	20	19	11
Treated for lead poisoning (% <sup>3</sup> )	25 (42%)	24 (41%)	34 (56%)	24 (35%)	17 (27%)

<sup>1</sup> The half-life for lead in blood is ~ 2 weeks. Blood-lead levels are but a snapshot in time relative to the continuum of an exposure event beginning when lead is ingested. Blood-lead scores represent varying levels of indicated exposure and possible treatment-response measures.

<sup>2</sup> Blood lead levels between 15-29 µg/dl require the condor to be monitored 30-64 µg/dl require the condor to be held/recapture, monitored and/or treated

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of tested condors treated for lead poisoning

## Mortality Factors

<i>Mortality Factor</i>	<i>1996-2001</i>	<i>2002-2006</i>	<i>2007-2011</i>	<i>Jan2012-Jan15 2012</i>	<i>Total (%*)</i>
Lead poisoning	3	9	7	6	<b>25</b> (49)
Suspected lead poisoning	2	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Predation	7	1	4	3	<b>15</b> (29)
Collision (power line)	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b> (2)
Collision (vehicle)	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b> (2)
Shooting	1	2	0	0	<b>3</b> (6)
Starvation	1	1	0	0	<b>3</b> (6)
Septicemia (blood poisoning)	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b> (2)
Impaction (coins)	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b> (4)
Missing	2	4	11	2	<b>19</b>
Unknown	0	2	4	1	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>

*\* Percentage of all diagnosed deaths since release began in 1996 is provided in parentheses (i.e., excludes missing, unknown, and suspected lead poisoning categories)*

### Literature Cited

Mace, M. and the Zoological Society of San Diego. 2012. California condor international studbook.

Southwest Condor Review Team. 2007. A review of the second five years of the California condor reintroduction program in the Southwest (2002-2006).

[http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/SpeciesDocs/CA\\_Condor/2nd\\_5YR-07\\_Final.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/SpeciesDocs/CA_Condor/2nd_5YR-07_Final.pdf)

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[http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/SpeciesDocs/CA\\_Condor/THIRD%205YR%20Review%20Final%20.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/SpeciesDocs/CA_Condor/THIRD%205YR%20Review%20Final%20.pdf)

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